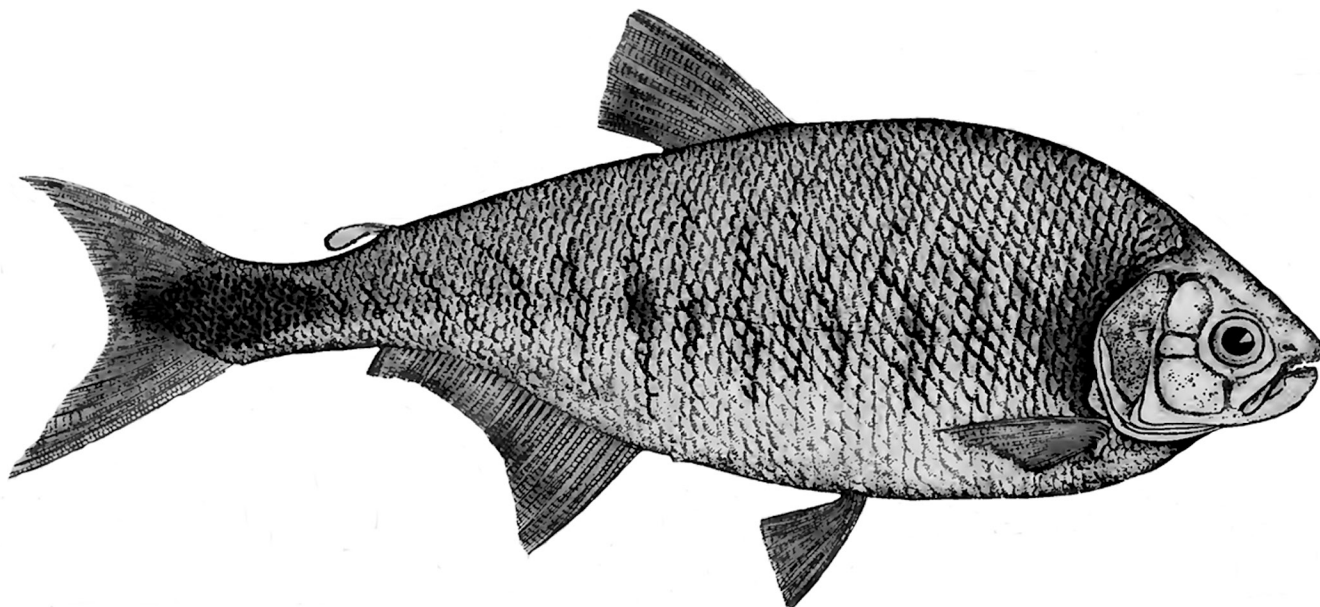


Order CHARACIFORMES

Dorados or Jaw Characins

Family **BRYCONIDAE**

Eigenmann 1912



*Brycon behreae*, holotype, 330 mm TL. Illustration by Alice C. Mullen. From: Hildebrand, S. F. 1938. A new catalogue of the fresh-water fishes of Panama. Field Museum of Natural History, Publications, Zoological Series v. 22 (4): 219–359.

Bryconines

Subfamily **BRYCONINAE**

Eigenmann 1912

**Brycon**

Müller & Troschel 1844

derived from *brýchō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, presumably referring to fully toothed maxillae of *B. falcatus*

***Brycon alburnus* (Günther 1860)** Latin for whitefish (e.g., Common Bleak *Alburnus alburnus*), presumably referring to silvery coloration

***Brycon amazonicus* (Spix & Agassiz 1829) -icus** (L.), belonging to: Amazon, described from the Amazon River in Brazil

***Brycon argenteus* Meek & Hildebrand 1913** Latin for silvery, referring to its coloration, without lines or bands

***Brycon atrocaudatus* (Kner 1863) atro-**, from *ater* (L.), black; *caudatus* (L.), tailed, referring to broad black band at end of caudal fin

***Brycon behreae* Hildebrand 1938** in honor of American marine biologist Ellinor H. Behre (1886–1982), who collected holotype

***Brycon chagrensis* (Kner 1863) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Chagres, Atlantic slope of Panama, type locality

***Brycon coquenani* Steindachner 1915** of the Río Coquenán, Venezuela, type locality

***Brycon costaricensis* Angulo & Gracian-Negrete 2013 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Atlantic Slope of Costa Rica, type locality

***Brycon coxeyi* Fowler 1943** in honor of entomologist W. Judson Coxey, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who “obtained” holotype

***Brycon dentex* Günther 1860** from *dens* (L.), tooth, presumably refer-

ring to four series of intermaxillary teeth, with nearly all the upper-jaw teeth exposed

***Brycon devillei* (Castelnau 1855)** in honor of French physician, naturalist and taxidermist Emile Deville (1824–1853), Castelnau’s “unfortunate travel companion who, having escaped the horrors [e.g., mosquitoes and other insect or spider bites] of Ucayali [River in Peru], died of yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro” (translation) [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Brycon dulcis* Lima & Vieira 2017** Latin for sweet (*doce* in Portuguese), referring to rio Doce basin, states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, eastern Brazil, where is apparently endemic

***Brycon falcatus* Müller & Troschel 1844** Latin for falcate (sickle-shaped), referring to falcate black spot on tail

***Brycon ferox* Steindachner 1877** Latin for fierce, presumably referring to the fearsome appearance of its large intermaxillary teeth

***Brycon fowleri* Dahl 1955** in honor of Dahl’s friend Ernest L. Fowler (1907–1966), an American missionary in Colombia (later murdered by a band of thieves posing as policemen) for his “generous help and encouragement”

***Brycon gouldingi* Lima 2004** in honor of conservation ecologist Michael Goulding (b. 1950), for his contributions to the knowledge of Amazonian fishes

***Brycon guatemalensis* Regan 1908 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: described from Guatemala

***Brycon henni* Eigenmann 1913** in honor of Eigenmann’s student (and successor) Arthur Wilbur Henn (1890–1959), “at the moment exploring the rivers of Western Colombia”

***Brycon hilarii* (Valenciennes 1850)** in honor of French botanist Auguste

de Saint-Hilaire (1779–1853), who collected holotype

***Brycon howesi* Lima 2017** in honor of Gordon J. Howes (1938–2013), Natural History Museum (London), for his “important contribution to the knowledge of the taxonomy of the genus *Brycon* as well as for ichthyology as a whole”

***Brycon insignis* Steindachner 1877** Latin for remarkable or notable, allusion not explained, but Steindachner did indicate it is distinct (among congeners known at the time) in having more slender and widely spaced teeth, and that two second-row teeth next to the mandibular symphysis (supposedly characteristic of *Brycon*) are often absent

***Brycon labiatus* Steindachner 1879** Latin for lipped, referring to external flap on lower lip [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Brycon medemi* Dahl 1960** in honor of Latvian-born Colombian herpetologist Federico (Fred) Medem (1912–1984), for his “great” contributions to the knowledge of Colombian aquatic reptiles

***Brycon meeki* Eigenmann & Hildebrand 1918** in honor of the late Seth Eugene Meek (1859–1914), American ichthyologist who described two species of *Brycon* with Hildebrand in 1913

***Brycon melanopterus* (Cope 1872)** black-finned, from *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτερυξ), wing or fin, referring to black band at base of anal fin that extends through caudal peduncle along middle of upper caudal-fin lobe to its end

***Brycon moorei* Steindachner 1878** patronym not identified, nor can identity be inferred from available information (could this be named after the same person Steindachner honored with the doradid catfish name *Oxydoras* [= *Hemiodoras*] *morei* [note spelling] in 1881?)

***Brycon nattereri* Günther 1864** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Austrian naturalist Johann Natterer (1787–1843), who explored South America and collected specimens for 18 years

***Brycon obscurus* Hildebrand 1938** Latin for dark, referring to dusky blotch on opercle, elongate black spot at base of caudal fin, dusky chromatophores on fins, and/or “obscure dusky lateral band” (this latter feature only on small specimens)

***Brycon oligolepis* Regan 1913** *oligos* (Gr. ὀλίγος), few or scanty; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, having fewer scales compared to the similar *B. moorei*

***Brycon opalinus* (Cuvier 1819)** Latin for opaline or opalescent, referring to its “nice opal luster” (translation) in the light, even on dried specimens

***Brycon orbignyanus* (Valenciennes 1850) -anus** (L.), belonging to: French naturalist Alcide d’Orbigny (1802–1857), who collected holotype

***Brycon orthotaenia* Günther 1864** *orthós* (Gr. ὀρθός), straight; *taenia*, from *tainía* (Gr. ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to “straight, broad band” that runs along middle of “free portion” of tail and along middle caudal-fin rays

***Brycon pesu* Müller & Troschel 1845** local name for this species in 19th-century Guyana

***Brycon petrosus* Meek & Hildebrand 1913** Latin for rocky, allusion not explained, but Hildebrand (1938)<sup>1</sup> said part of the type series was collected in a “rocky creek”

***Brycon polylepis* Mosco Morales 1988** *polý* (Gr. πολύ), many; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to higher number of lateral line scales compared with congeners in Venezuela

***Brycon posadae* Fowler 1945** in honor of Colombian physician-naturalist Andres Posada (1839–1922, also known as Andrés Posada-Arango), author of a 1909 work on Colombian fishes [although named after a man, “ae” is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in “a”]

***Brycon rubricauda* Steindachner 1879** *rubri-*, from *ruber* (L.), red; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to “cherry-red” (translation) markings on caudal fin

***Brycon sinuensis* Dahl 1955 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Sinú River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

***Brycon stolzmanni* Steindachner 1879** in honor of Polish ornithologist Jean Stolzmann (1854–1928, also spelled Jan Sztolcman), who collected holotype

***Brycon striatulus* (Kner 1863)** diminutive of *striatus* (L.), furrowed, i.e., marked with small striae, presumably referring to oblique brown-black streaks on sides

***Brycon unicolor* Mosco Morales 1988** *uni-*, from *unus* (L.), one, referring to its uniform coloration, without spots or blotches

***Brycon vermelha* Lima & Castro 2000** Portuguese for red-colored, referring to life coloration of dorsal, adipose and caudal fins, and to a lesser degree anal and pelvic fins

***Brycon vonoi* Lima 2017** in honor of “dear” colleague and friend Volney Vono (1961–2011), the first ichthyologist to collect this species and who brought it to Lima’s attention

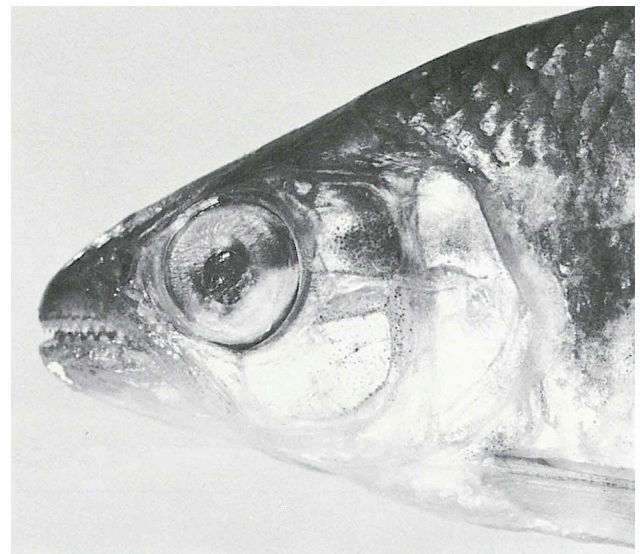
***Brycon whitei* Myers & Weitzman 1960** in honor of General Thomas D. White (1901–1965), Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, who helped collect holotype, for his contributions to ichthyology and angling (in 1952, Myers described White as a “dyed-in-the-wool aquarist, fisherman and ichthyologist”<sup>2</sup>)

## Chilobrycon

Géry & de Rham 1981

*chilo-*, from *cheílos* (Gr. χείλος), lip, allusion not explained, presumably referring to single lip (lower jaw only) and/or affinity with *Henochilus*, which also lacks an upper lip; *Brycon*, type genus of family

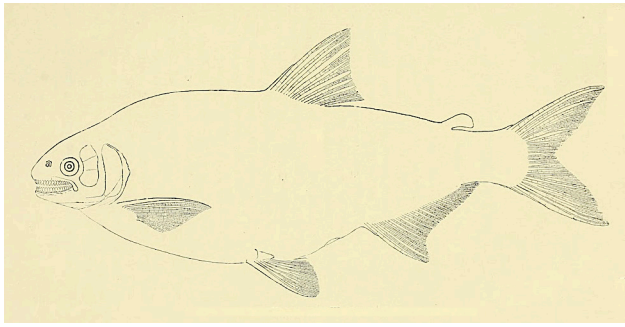
***Chilobrycon deuterodon* Géry & de Rham 1981** *deúteros* (Gr. δεύτερος), second of two, presumably referring to lower (second) jaw, the only one with a lip; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (odoús), tooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how its trilobed, spatulate teeth are similar to those of *Henochilus*, a “remarkable convergence” (translation) based on their similar herbivorous diets



*Chilobrycon deuterodon*, holotype, 108 mm SL, detail of head. Photo by G. Dajoz. From: Géry, J. and P. de Rham. 1981. Un nouveau Poisson caracté endémique du bassin du Rio Tumbès au nord du Pérou, *Chilobrycon deuterodon* n. g. sp. (Characidae). *Revue française d’Aquariologie Herpétologie* 8 (1): 7–12.

<sup>1</sup> See caption of *Brycon behreae* (page 1) for source.

<sup>2</sup> Myers, G. S. 1952. Annual fishes. *Aquarium Journal* 23 (7): 125–141.



*Henochilus wheatlandii*. From: Garman, S. 1890. On a genus and species of the characines (*Henochilus Wheatlandii*, gen. n. et sp. n.). Bulletin of the Essex Institute 22: 49–52, Pl. 1.

### ***Henochilus***

**Garman 1890**

*heno-*, one; *chilus*, from *cheilos* (Gr. χεῖλος), lip, i.e., single lip, referring to lip on lower jaw, but absent on upper

***Henochilus wheatlandii* Garman 1890** in honor of Henry Wheatland (1812–1893), President, Essex Institute (Salem, Massachusetts, USA, which published the description), for his “friendly interest and sympathy in favor of ichthyology and ichthyologists”

Dorados or Jaw Characins

### **Subfamily SALMININAE**

Cockerell 1915

### ***Salminus***

**Agassiz 1829**

*-inus*, Latin adjectival suffix: *salmo* (L.), salmon or trout, referring to salmon-like shape (including adipose fin) of *S. brevidens* (= *brasiliensis*)

***Salminus affinis* Steindachner 1880** Latin for related, referring to its resemblance to *S. cuvieri* (= *brasiliensis*)

***Salminus brasiliensis* (Cuvier 1816) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Brazil, where type specimen was collected

***Salminus franciscanus* Lima & Britski 2007 -anus** (L.), belonging to: rio São Francisco basin, Brazil, where it is endemic

***Salminus hilarii* Valenciennes 1850** in honor of French botanist Auguste de Saint-Hilaire (1779–1853), who collected holotype

***Salminus iquitensis* (Nakashima 1941) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: port of Iquitos, Peru, near where type locality (Río Napo, upstream mouth of río Mazan) is situated

***Salminus santosi* Lima 2022** in honor of Brazilian aquatic biologist Geraldo Mendes dos Santos, INPA (Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia), for his “great” contribution to the knowledge of the fishes from the Brazilian Amazon, and particularly from the rio Tocantins basin, where this species occurs



*Salminus santosi*. Photo by Marcelo C. Andrade. From: Lima, F. C. T. 2022. Revision of the smaller-sized dorados (*Salminus*), with comments on the monophyly of the genus and its biogeography (Characiformes: Bryconidae). Zootaxa 5226 (1): 1–66.